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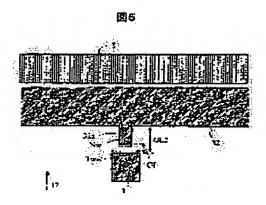
ETO KIMITOSHI

(54) MAGNETIC HEAD AND MAGNETIC DISK UNIT MOUNTING THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the curve of a magnetization flipping shape of a recording bit cell by making the magnetic field distribution of a recording head linear.

SOLUTION: A single magnetic pole head having a main magnetic pole 1 and an auxiliary magnetic pole 3 is arranged with a magnetic material 32 on a trailing side of the main magnetic pole and the magnetic material is provided with a projecting part 32a projecting toward the main magnetic pole. The width Nw on the side facing the main magnetic pole of the projecting part is made smaller than the width Tww on the trailing side of the main magnetic pole.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In the magnetic head equipped with the recording head which has the main pole and an auxiliary magnetic pole,

The width of face of the side which the magnetic substance is arranged at the trailing side of said main pole, and said magnetic substance has the heights which project toward said main pole, and counters said main pole of said heights is the magnetic head characterized by being narrower than the width of face by the side of trailing of said main pole.

[Claim 2]

It is the magnetic head characterized by arranging said auxiliary magnetic pole in the magnetic head according to claim 1 in the location more distant than said magnetic substance from the trailing side of said main pole.

[Claim 3]

It is the magnetic head characterized by joining said magnetic substance to said auxiliary magnetic pole in the magnetic head according to claim 2.

[Claim 4]

It is the magnetic head characterized by arranging said auxiliary magnetic pole in the magnetic head according to claim 1 at the leading side of said main pole.

[Claim 5]

The magnetic head characterized by having the reproducing head which has a magneto-resistive effect component in the magnetic head according to claim 1.

[Claim 6]

It is the magnetic head characterized by the thickness of a direction perpendicular to the surfacing side of said magnetic substance being below the throat height of said main pole in the magnetic head according to claim 1.

[Claim 7]

In the magnetic disk drive containing the disk-like vertical-magnetic-recording medium which has a recording layer and a soft magnetism backing layer, the magnetic head equipped with a recording head and the reproducing head, and the rotary actuator which positions said magnetic head to said disk-like vertical-magnetic-recording medium,

The width of face of the side which said recording head has the main pole, an auxiliary magnetic pole, and the magnetic substance arranged at the trailing side of said main pole, and said magnetic substance has the heights which project toward said main pole, and counters said main pole of said heights is a magnetic disk drive characterized by being smaller than the width of face by the side of trailing of said main pole.

[Claim 8]

The magnetic disk drive with which maximum angle-of-skew alpha, the width of face Nw of the side which counters said main pole of the heights of said magnetic substance, the width of face Tww by the side of trailing of said main pole, and distance GLE between the heights of said magnetic substance and said main pole are characterized by filling the following relation in a magnetic disk drive according to claim 7.

0.5x(Tww-Nw) <=GLExtanalpha

[Claim 9]

The magnetic disk drive characterized by the ratios (GL/ATS) of the minimum distance GL between said main poles and said magnetic substance and the distance ATS from the surfacing side of said main pole to the soft magnetism backing layer of said disk-like vertical-magnetic-recording medium being 0.4 or more and 1.5 or less in a magnetic disk drive according to claim 7. [Claim 10]

In the manufacture approach of the magnetic head equipped with the recording head which is arranged at the trailing side of the main pole, an auxiliary magnetic pole, and said main pole, has the heights which project toward said main pole, and has the magnetic substance with the width of face of the side which counters said main pole of said heights smaller than the width of face by the side of trailing of said main pole,

The step which forms the cascade screen which carried out the laminating of the 1st magnetic film used as the main pole, the nonmagnetic membrane used as a gap, the 2nd magnetic film used as said heights, the CMP stopper film, and the inorganic insulator layer to order,

The step which forms a resist pattern by the lift-off method on said cascade screen,

The step which processes said 1st magnetic film into the configuration of the main pole by the ion milling which uses said resist pattern as a mask,

The step which forms an inorganic insulator layer in the perimeter of the nonmagnetic membrane used as said 1st magnetic film processed into the configuration of said main pole, and said gap, The step which processes said 2nd magnetic film into the piece of the magnetic substance used as said heights by ion milling

***** -- the manufacture approach of the magnetic head characterized by things.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the magnetic disk drive which carried the magnetic head suitable for a vertical magnetic recording, its manufacture approach, and its magnetic head. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In a magnetic disk drive, the data on a record medium are written by the magnetic head. In order to raise the storage capacity per unit area of a magnetic disk, it is necessary to carry out densification of the surface recording density. However, by the present recording method within a field, when the bit length recorded becomes small, there is a problem from which surface recording density is not raised for the heat fluctuation of magnetization of a medium. There is a vertical recording method which records a magnetization signal in the direction perpendicular to a medium for solution of this problem.

[0003]

Although there are two kinds of vertical recording methods, the method using the bilayer vertical-magnetic-recording medium equipped with the lining layer of soft magnetism as a record medium and the method using the monolayer perpendicular medium which does not have a lining layer, to use a bilayer vertical-magnetic-recording medium as a record medium, it is necessary to record using the so-called single magnetic pole head equipped with the main pole and an auxiliary magnetic pole. In this case, it can impress through a stronger field.

[0004]

The field inclination in the head field vertical component which records the boundary of a record bit cel with the reinforcement of the head field to record, i.e., the field inclination of the head field vertical component of the head transit direction, is a very important element for realizing high recording density. In order to attain future still higher recording density, field inclination must be increased further. Moreover, the curve of the flux reversal configuration of a record bit cel serves as a failure at the time of realizing high recording density.

[0005]

moreover -- although it is necessary to improve track density and track recording density also in vertical recording for improvement in recording density -- the improvement in track density sake -- the width of recording track of the magnetic head -- a detail -- it is necessary to make it highly precise When using a single magnetic pole head for a bilayer vertical-magnetic-recording medium and performing a vertical magnetic recording, distribution of the record field generated from the magnetic pole of a single magnetic pole head differs from the case of the thin film inductive head for the magnetic recording within a field sharply, and by making the core of the main pole into the maximum reinforcement, the contour line of head record magnetic field strength is distributed over concentric circular, and carries out distribution to which the outside of a contour line swelled. Therefore, from a truck edge, the flux reversal location of a truck core will be located in the method opposite side of disk rotation, and the flux reversal configuration recorded will also curve. Such a phenomenon is actually clear from the observation result of a magnetic force microscope (MFM:Magnetic Force Microscopy).

[0006]

Since the number of the magnetic substance used as the main pole is one, an above-mentioned phenomenon is generated. The magnetic head which prepared shielding which consists of the magnetic substance near the main pole of a magnetic pole head is known, for example, it is indicated by the following patent reference 1 and nonpatent literature 1-6. To increase of field inclination, the technique currently indicated by these reference took the example, was not made, and is not taken into consideration about the improvement of a curve of the flux reversal configuration of a record bit cel. Moreover, although the structure which prepared the lobe in the auxiliary magnetic pole is indicated by the patent reference 2, since several microns have got used from the main pole unlike the above-mentioned shielding whose lobe of this absorbs a field, effectiveness like this invention mentioned later is not expectable.

[0007]

[Patent reference 1]

U.S. Pat. No. 4656546

[Patent reference 2]

JP,2002-92820,A

[Nonpatent literature 1]

IEEE Transactions on Magnetics. Vol. 34, No1, pp.1719-1724 (2002)

[Nonpatent literature 2]

IEEE Transactions on Magnetics. Vol. 38, No1, pp.163-168 (2002)

[Nonpatent literature 3]

Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers technical research report MR 2001-87 pp.21-26

[Nonpatent literature 4]

Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers technical research report MR 2002-65 pp.1-6

[Nonpatent literature 5]

47th(s) Annual Conference on Magnetism and Magnetic Materials, abstract number FA 02 [Nonpatent literature 6]

47th(s) Annual Conference on Magnetism and Magnetic Materials, abstract number FA 03 [0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

It is an important element for realizing recording density also with high straight-line-izing of field distribution, especially the field distribution by the side of trailing which determines the flux reversal configuration of the bit recorded on the medium (downstream of a disk hand of cut) with the reinforcement and the field inclination of the head field to record. The problem that recording track width of face is narrowed with the rise of track recording density arises at the same time flux reversal width of face will look large and the half-value width of a solitary wave will increase, in case it reproduces with a giant magneto-resistance component (GMR) head, a tunnel magneto-resistive effect mold component (TMR) head, etc. if a medium flux reversal configuration curves to the direction of a truck. in order to attain future still higher recording density -- further -- a curve improvement of a flux reversal configuration -- it must carry out.

This invention aims at offering the magnetic disk drive which carried the account head of the perpendicular MAG which can improve the curve of the flux reversal configuration of a record bit cel, and its vertical-magnetic-recording head.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In this invention, in the single magnetic pole head which has the main pole and an auxiliary magnetic pole, the magnetic substance is arranged to the trailing side of the main pole, the heights which project toward the main pole in the magnetic substance are prepared, and width of face of the side which counters the main pole of heights is made narrower than the width of face by the side of trailing of the main pole. The configuration of heights is made into a rectangle or a trapezoid.

this invention persons calculated the record field by three-dimension computer simulation, made field distribution linear to the truck cross direction with **** for recording heads of the above-mentioned configuration, have improved the curve of the flux reversal configuration of a record bit cel, and found out things. If field distribution becomes linear to the truck cross direction, flux reversal width of face of a record bit can be made small, and extent of degradation of the rebiodegradation ability by the curve of a flux reversal configuration can be controlled. Furthermore, the magnetic disk drive whose recording density improved conventionally is obtained by carrying this recording head.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 (a) is the approximate account Fig. showing the example of a configuration of the magnetic disk drive by this invention, and <u>drawing 1</u> (b) is the enlarged drawing of the magnetic-head slider part, and the enlarged drawing which looked at <u>drawing 1</u> (c) from the head surfacing side of the magnetic-head part of <u>drawing 1</u> (b).

A magnetic disk drive performs record playback of a magnetization signal by the magnetic head 14 to the magnetic disk 11 which rotates in the direction of an arrow head 17. The magnetic head 14 is carried in the magnetic-head slider 13, and the magnetic-head slider 13 is being fixed to the tip soft magnetism of the suspension arm 12 rotated with a rotary actuator 15. The magnetic head 14 consists of a recording head 16 and the reproducing head 18, and the reproducing head 18 has the configuration which has arranged the playback component 7 between the lower shielding 8 and the up shielding 9. Moreover, a recording head 16 has the magnetic substance (shielding) 32 arranged at the trailing side of the main pole 1, the auxiliary magnetic pole 3, and the main pole. [0014]

<u>Drawing 2</u> is the schematic diagram showing the related example of the magnetic head 14 and the magnetic disk 11 for vertical magnetic recordings. The width of face of the direction of a truck of the magnetic substance which constitutes the main pole 1 is narrowed down in the location called the flare point 33. The distance 34 from the flare point 33 of the main pole 1 to a surfacing side is called throat height.

[0015]

<u>Drawing 3</u> is the explanatory view showing the outline of vertical recording, the conductor with which a record signal flows -- the thin film coil 2 is magnetically combined with the magnetic circuit made by the main pole 1, the auxiliary magnetic pole 3, a recording layer 19, and the soft magnetism backing layer 20. The field which came out of the main pole 1 passes along the recording layer 19 of a magnetic disk (vertical-magnetic-recording medium), and the soft magnetism backing layer 20, forms the magnetic circuit included in the auxiliary magnetic pole 3, and records a magnetization pattern on a recording layer 19. The interlayer may be formed between the recording layer 19 and the soft magnetism backing layer 20. A giant magneto-resistance component (GMR), a tunnel magneto-resistive effect mold component (TMR), etc. are used for the playback component 7 of the reproducing head.

[0016]

<u>Drawing 4</u> is drawing showing other examples of a configuration of the magnetic head by this invention, and the physical relationship of the main pole 1 to the disk hand of cut 17 and the auxiliary magnetic pole 3 is reverse with the magnetic head shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. Namely, as for the recording head of the magnetic head which showed the recording head of the magnetic head shown in <u>drawing 3</u> to <u>drawing 4</u> although the auxiliary magnetic pole 3 is arranged to the main pole 1 at the upstream (leading side) of the hand of cut of a disk, the auxiliary magnetic pole 3 is arranged to the main pole 1 at the trailing side. In this arrangement, the magnetic substance 32 may be joined to the auxiliary magnetic pole 3. A configuration whose up shielding of the reproducing head makes the auxiliary magnetic pole of a recording head serve a double purpose besides this is also possible. The record principle to a bilayer vertical-magnetic-recording medium is the same at any recording head. [0017]

<u>Drawing 5</u> is the mimetic diagram which saw an example of the recording head by this invention

from the surfacing side. This recording head has the magnetic substance 32 arranged at the trailing side of the main pole 1. The magnetic substance 32 has lobe 32a which projects toward the main pole 1, and lobe 32a has set up smaller than the width of face Tww of the side by the side of trailing of the main pole 1 the width of face Nw of the side nearest to the main pole 1 which becomes parallel to the side by the side of trailing of the main pole 1. This magnetic substance 32 may be joined to the auxiliary magnetic pole 3. [0018]

The auxiliary magnetic pole 3 may be arranged at the leading side of the main pole 1, as shown in $\frac{\text{drawing 3}}{\text{drawing 6}}$, and as shown in $\frac{\text{drawing 4}}{\text{drawing 6}}$, it may be arranged at the trailing side. Or it may be arranged at the both sides by the side of leading of the main pole 1, and trailing. The example arranged at the trailing side was shown in $\frac{\text{drawing 5}}{\text{drawing 5}}$.

[0019]

The installation purpose of the magnetic substance 32 is absorbing a record field, functions differ as an auxiliary magnetic pole, and the thickness of the head depth direction needs a thin thing. and when lobe 32a which has the relation of Tww>Nw was prepared in the main pole of the magnetic substance 32, and the location which counters, artificers discovered the thing which absorb the field for a main pole core more strongly than a main pole edge and for which the curve of a fields line, such as a twist, is suppressed especially, since the technique indicated by the patent reference 1 and nonpatent literature 1-6 absorbs a field covering the whole width of recording track -- etc. -- the curve of a field line cannot be suppressed.

[0020]

The three-dimension field count which this invention persons performed is explained using <u>drawing</u> 6 and <u>drawing</u> 7. <u>Drawing</u> 6 (a) shows field lines, such as magnetic field strength which the single magnetic pole head which has arranged the magnetic substance the amount of [of structure] heights are not conventionally to the trailing side generates, and <u>drawing</u> 6 (b) shows field lines, such as magnetic field strength which the single magnetic pole head of this invention which has the structure shown in <u>drawing</u> 5 generates. Magnetic field strength is the magnetic field strength in the direction center section of record layer thickness of the magnetic disk.

The saturation magnetic flux density of the main pole set to 2.2 [T], and geometric width of face was set to 160 [nm]. Saturation magnetic flux density of the magnetic substance arranged at the trailing side was set to 1.0 [T]. The dotted line in drawing shows the part which counters the main pole 1 and the main pole 1 of the magnetic substance 32. Line spacing is 7.96x104 [A/m]. [0022]

The comparison of drawing 6 (a) and drawing 6 (b) shows that the curve of field lines, such as a trailing side, is conventionally controlled rather than the single magnetic pole head of structure with the single magnetic pole head of this invention. The distance from trailing locations of the main pole of a field line, such as reinforcement of the case of the single magnetic pole head which has the magnetic substance (shielding) the amount of [of structure] heights are not conventionally, for example, the one half of the maximum record magnetic field strength, is 94nm with a truck edge centering on 83nm and a truck, and only 11nm of the difference L1 had swollen. The single magnetic pole head which, on the other hand, has the magnetic substance (shielding) with the heights of this invention is 98nm with a truck edge centering on 89nm and a truck, and the difference L1 decreases with 9nm, and serves as more nearly linear field distribution.

<u>Drawing 7</u> (a) and (b) are the simulation Figs. which calculated the record magnetization condition of a medium using two head fields, <u>drawing 6</u> (a) and (b), respectively. <u>Drawing 7</u> (a) corresponds to <u>drawing 6</u> (a), the record magnetization condition by the single magnetic pole head of structure is shown conventionally, and <u>drawing 7</u> (b) corresponds to <u>drawing 6</u> (b), and shows the record magnetization condition by the single magnetic pole head of this invention. In addition, the maximum magnetic field strength compared on equal conditions. The monochrome contrast of drawing means that black is magnetized by the plus direction and white is magnetized in the minus direction.

[0024]

It turns out that flux reversal has applied vividly from record magnetization of <u>drawing 7</u> [direction / of record magnetization of <u>drawing 7</u> (b) using the single magnetic pole head of this invention] (a) using the conventional single magnetic pole head. the playback of record magnetization conventionally recorded with the single magnetic pole head of structure at this time -- the playback when recording resolution with the head structure of this invention to having been 27.9% -- resolution has improved with 29.6%. Thus, according to this invention, improvement in rebiodegradation ability is aimed at, and the magnetic disk drive of a higher consistency can be realized.

[0025]

Moreover, even if it applies the magnetic-recording head of this invention to other magnetic-recording media which have not only a bilayer vertical-magnetic-recording medium but a soft magnetism backing layer, it can acquire the same effectiveness. For example, the same effectiveness can be acquired also to a slanting anisotropy medium.

[0026]

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Moreover, it is the purpose to absorb a record field and, as for the thickness of the head depth direction, the magnetic substance 32 arranged at the trailing side of the main pole 1 needs a thin thing. Drawing 9 is drawing showing the relation of extent of a curve of a fields [thickness / of the magnetic substance] line. It is the difference L1 with distance [in / the axis of abscissa of drawing 9, and / in an axis of ordinate / the truck core and truck edge of distance to the main pole of a field line, such as reinforcement of the one half of the maximum record magnetic field strength,]. [the thickness of the magnetic substance 32] When it is made comparable as the distance, i.e., throat height, from the location, i.e., the flare point, where the main pole 1 is narrowed down for the thickness of the magnetic substance 32 to [from drawing 9] a surfacing side, it turns out that L1 becomes small. Therefore, it is desirable to make thickness of the magnetic substance 32 smaller than throat height in this invention.

In a magnetic disk drive, the side by the side of trailing of the main pole 1 is not necessarily restricted in the direction of a truck with a perpendicular, but the so-called angle-of-skew alpha which becomes slanting as shown in <u>drawing 10</u> attaches it. Even when angle-of-skew alpha sticks, as for the side of the side which counters the main pole 1 of heights 32a of the magnetic substance 32 joined to the main pole trailing side by the auxiliary magnetic pole 32, it is desirable not to overflow from the direction width of face of a truck of the main pole 1. For that purpose, as for the width of face Nw of the side which counters the width of face Tww of the side by the side of main pole trailing, and the main pole 1 of heights 32a of the magnetic substance 32, and the distance GLE from the edge of heights 32a of the magnetic substance 32 to the main pole 1, it is desirable to set up to the maximum alpha of an angle of skew, so that the relational expression of a degree type may be filled. thus, it sets up -- a fields line, such as a twist, can be especially made linear.

0.5x(Tww-Nw) <=GLExtanalpha

[0020]

[0028]

<u>Drawing 11</u> is drawing having shown the relation of extent of a curve of a fields [distance / between

the main pole and the magnetic substance] line. The axis of abscissa of <u>drawing 11</u> is the value which standardized the minimum distance GL with the magnetic substance joined to the main pole and the auxiliary magnetic pole installed in the trailing side in the distance ATS from the surfacing side of the main pole to a soft magnetism backing layer. The axis of ordinate of <u>drawing 11</u> is the difference L1 with the distance in the truck core and truck edge of distance to the main pole of a field line, such as reinforcement of the one half of the maximum record magnetic field strength. Field lines, such as a forge fire with a large difference L1, will curve. if <u>drawing 11</u> to GL is large -- L1 -- large -- becoming -- etc. -- even if the effectiveness which makes a field line linear is not acquired but GL is too small conversely -- L1 -- large -- becoming -- etc. -- it turns out that the effectiveness which makes a field line linear is small. if GL/ATS is made into 0.4 or more and 1.5 or less from drawing -- L1 -- 10nm or less -- it can stop -- etc. -- it turns out that the effectiveness which makes a field line linear is high.

[0030]

<u>Drawing 12</u> is process drawing showing an example of the manufacture approach of the magnetic head of this invention. Drawing is drawing seen from [of a head] the surfacing side.

The magnetic film 102 which serves as the inorganic insulator layer 101 and the main pole as shown in drawing 12 (a) at first, the inorganic insulator layer 103 used as a gap, magnetic film 104 used as the heights of the magnetic substance (shielding) The laminating of the stopper 105 of a chemical mechanical polish (CMP) and the inorganic insulator layer 106 is carried out to order, and a resist 107 is further formed in a configuration as shown in drawing with a lift-off method. Next, as shown in drawing 12 (b), ion milling is carried out and a magnetic film 102 is formed in the configuration of the main pole. Then, as shown in drawing 12 (c), inorganic insulator layer 101' is formed as shown in drawing, as shown in drawing 12 (d), ion milling is carried out and the piece 104 of the magnetic substance narrower than the width of face of the main pole is formed. This piece 104 of the magnetic substance serves as heights of the magnetic substance arranged at the main pole trailing side.

[0031]

Next, as shown in <u>drawing 12</u> (e), inorganic insulator layer 101' is formed, and as shown in <u>drawing 12</u> (f), flattening is carried out by CMP. Then, the slot for forming the magnetic substance arranged at a main pole trailing side other than the pillar which joins the main pole and an auxiliary magnetic pole, and heights is formed, and magnetic-substance 104' is formed there. Then, the head structure of this invention as shown in <u>drawing 12</u> (g) is acquired by removing the part surrounded by the dotted line of <u>drawing 12</u> (f) by milling.

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention]

According to this invention, the recording head which can improve the curve of the flux reversal configuration of a record bit cel is obtained. The magnetic disk drive suitable for high recording density is obtained by carrying the recording head.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The schematic diagram showing the example of a configuration of the magnetic disk drive by this invention.

[Drawing 2] The schematic diagram showing the related example of the magnetic head and a magnetic disk.

[Drawing 3] The schematic diagram of vertical recording.

[Drawing 4] The schematic diagram showing other examples of the structure of the magnetic head.

[Drawing 5] The mimetic diagram showing an example of the recording head by this invention.

[Drawing 6] Drawing having shown the fields curve, such as a record field.

[Drawing 7] Drawing having shown the record magnetization condition by simulation.

[Drawing 8] Drawing showing the modification of the magnetic substance.

[Drawing 9] Drawing having shown the relation of extent of a curve of a fields [thickness / of the magnetic substance] line.

[Drawing 10] Drawing showing arrangement of a recording head when a skew sticks.

[Drawing 11] Drawing having shown the relation of extent of a curve of a fields [distance / between the main pole and the magnetic substance] line.

[Drawing 12] Process drawing showing an example of the manufacture approach of the magnetic head of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 -- main pole and 2 -- a thin film conductor coil, a 3 -- auxiliary magnetic pole, 7 -- playback component, and 8 -- lower shielding, 9 -- up shielding, 11 -- magnetic disk, and 12 -- a suspension arm, 13 -- magnetic-head slider, 14 -- magnetic head, and 15 -- a rotary actuator, 16 -- recording head, 17 -- disk hand of cut, and 18 -- the reproducing head, 19 -- recording layer, 20 -- soft magnetism backing layer, and 32 -- the magnetic substance, 33 -- flare PONINTO, and 34 -- throat height

[Translation done.]

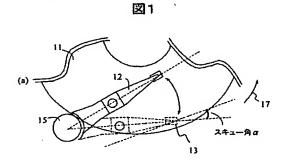
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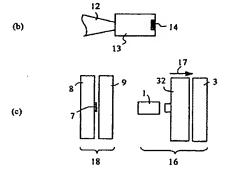
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DRAWINGS

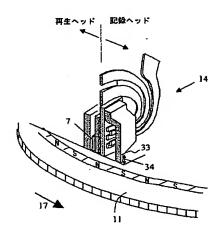
[Drawing 1]



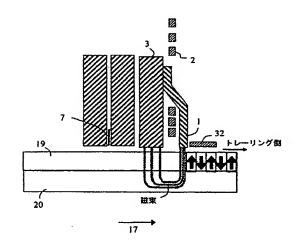


[Drawing 2]

図2

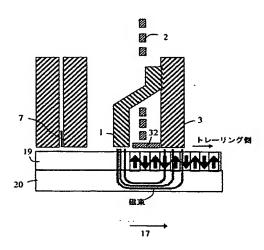


[Drawing 3]



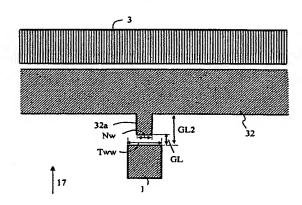
[Drawing 4]





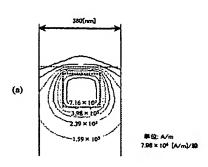
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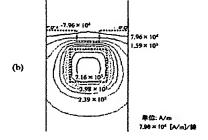
図5



[Drawing 6]

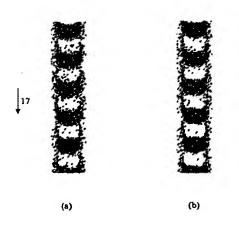






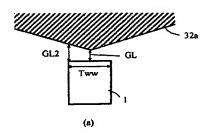
[Drawing 7]

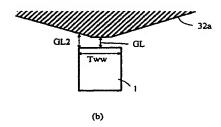
図7



[Drawing 8]

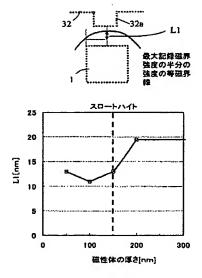






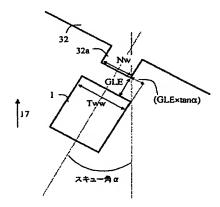
[Drawing 9]

図9



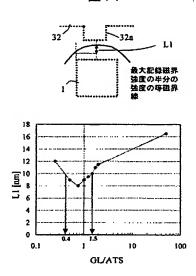
[Drawing 10]





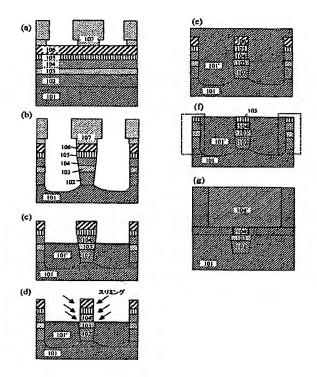
[Drawing 11]

図11



[Drawing 12]

図12



[Translation done.]

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NAKAMURA ATSUSHI

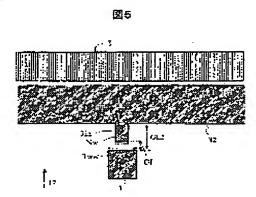
ETO KIMITOSHI

(54) MAGNETIC HEAD AND MAGNETIC DISK UNIT MOUNTING THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the curve of a magnetization flipping shape of a recording bit cell by making the magnetic field distribution of a recording head linear.

SOLUTION: A single magnetic pole head having a main magnetic pole 1 and an auxiliary magnetic pole 3 is arranged with a magnetic material 32 on a trailing side of the main magnetic pole and the magnetic material is provided with a projecting part 32a projecting toward the main magnetic pole. The width Nw on the side facing the main magnetic pole of the projecting part is made smaller than the width Tww on the trailing side of the main magnetic pole.



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		Fターム (参	学考) 5D033 AA05 BA07 BA12 BA22 BB43 CA00 DA02 DA07 DA31

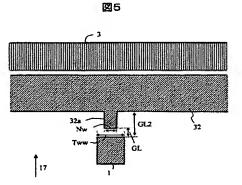
(54) 【発明の名称】磁気ヘッド及びそれを搭載した磁気ディスク装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】記録ヘッドの磁界分布を直線的にし、記録ビットセルの磁化反転形状の湾曲を改善する。

【解決手段】主磁極1と補助磁極3を有する単磁極へッドにおいて、主磁極のトレーリング側に磁性体32を配置し、その磁性体に主磁極に向かって突出する凸部32 aを設け、凸部の主磁極に対向する辺の幅Nwを主磁極のトレーリング側の幅Twwより狭くする。

【選択図】 図5



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

主磁極と補助磁極を有する記録ヘッドを備える磁気ヘッドにおいて、

前記主磁極のトレーリング側に磁性体が配置され、前記磁性体は前記主磁極に向かって突出する凸部を有し、前記凸部の前記主磁極に対向する辺の幅は、前記主磁極のトレーリング側の幅より狭いことを特徴とする磁気ヘッド。

【請求項2】

請求項1記載の磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記補助磁極は前記主磁極のトレーリング側に、前 記磁性体より遠い位置に配置されていることを特徴とする磁気ヘッド。

【請求項3】

請求項2記載の磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記磁性体は前記補助磁極に接合されていることを 特徴とする磁気ヘッド。

【請求項4】

請求項1記載の磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記補助磁極は前記主磁極のリーディング側に配置されていることを特徴とする磁気ヘッド。

【請求項5】

請求項1記載の磁気ヘッドにおいて、磁気抵抗効果素子を有する再生ヘッドを備えること を特徴とする磁気ヘッド。

【請求項6】

請求項1記載の磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記磁性体の浮上面に垂直な方向の厚さは前記主磁 20 極のスロートハイト以下であることを特徴とする磁気ヘッド。

【請求項7】

記録層と軟磁性裏打ち層を有するディスク状垂直磁気記録媒体と、記録ヘッド及び再生ヘッドを備える磁気ヘッドと、前記磁気ヘッドを前記ディスク状垂直磁気記録媒体に対して 位置決めするロータリーアクチュエータとを含む磁気ディスク装置において、

前記記録ヘッドは、主磁極と、補助磁極と、前記主磁極のトレーリング側に配置された磁性体とを有し、前記磁性体は前記主磁極に向かって突出する凸部を有し、前記凸部の前記主磁極に対向する辺の幅は、前記主磁極のトレーリング側の幅より小さいことを特徴とする磁気ディスク装置。

【請求項8】

請求項7記載の磁気ディスク装置において、最大スキュー角α、前記磁性体の凸部の前記主磁極に対向する辺の幅Nw、前記主磁極のトレーリング側の幅Tww、前記磁性体の凸部と前記主磁極との間の距離GLEが以下の関係を満たすことを特徴とする磁気ディスク装置。

0. $5 \times (Tww - Nw) \leq GLE \times tan \alpha$

【請求項9】

請求項7記載の磁気ディスク装置において、前記主磁極と前記磁性体との間の最短距離G Lと、前記主磁極の浮上面から前記ディスク状垂直磁気記録媒体の軟磁性裏打ち層までの 距離ATSとの比(GL/ATS)が0.4以上、1.5以下であることを特徴とする磁 気ディスク装置。

【請求項10】

主磁極と、補助磁極と、前記主磁極のトレーリング側に配置され、前記主磁極に向かって 突出する凸部を有し、前記凸部の前記主磁極に対向する辺の幅が前記主磁極のトレーリン グ側の幅より小さい磁性体とを有する記録ヘッドを備える磁気ヘッドの製造方法において

主磁極となる第1の磁性膜、ギャップとなる非磁性膜、前記凸部となる第2の磁性膜、C MPストッパ膜、無機絶緑膜を順に積層した積層膜を形成するステップと、

前記積層膜の上にリフトオフ方式でレジストパターンを形成するステップと、

前記レジストパターンをマスクとするイオンミリングによって前記第1の磁性膜を主磁極 の形状に加工するステップと、

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前記主磁極の形状に加工された前記第1の磁性膜及び前記ギャップとなる非磁性膜の周囲 に無機絶縁膜を形成するステップと、

イオンミリングによって前記第2の磁性膜を前記凸部となる磁性体片に加工するステップ と

を含むことを特徴とする磁気ヘッドの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、垂直磁気記録に適した磁気ヘッドとその製造方法及びその磁気ヘッドを搭載した磁気ディスク装置に関するものである。

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[0002]

【従来の技術】

磁気ディスク装置では、記録媒体上のデータは磁気ヘッドによって読み書きされる。磁気ディスクの単位面積当たりの記録容量を高めるためには、面記録密度を高密度化する必要がある。しかしながら、現状の面内記録方式では、記録されるビット長が小さくなると、媒体の磁化の熱揺らぎのために面記録密度が上げられない問題がある。この問題の解決のために媒体に垂直な方向に磁化信号を記録する垂直記録方式がある。

[0003]

垂直記録方式には、記録媒体として軟磁性の裏打層を備えた二層垂直磁気記録媒体を用いる方式と、裏打層を有さない単層垂直媒体を用いる方式の2種類があるが、記録媒体とし ²⁰ て二層垂直磁気記録媒体を用いる場合には、主磁極と補助磁極とを備えたいわゆる単磁極ヘッドを用いて記録を行う必要がある。この場合、より強い磁界を媒体に印加することができる。

[0004]

記録するヘッド磁界の強度と共に記録ビットセルの境界を記録するヘッド磁界垂直成分における磁界勾配、すなわち、ヘッド走行方向のヘッド磁界垂直成分の磁界勾配も高い記録密度を実現するための非常に重要な要素である。今後、さらに高い記録密度を達成するためには、さらに磁界勾配を増大しなければならない。また、記録ビットセルの磁化反転形状の湾曲は、高い記録密度を実現する際の障害となる。

[0005]

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また、記録密度の向上のためには、垂直記録においてもトラック密度と線記録密度を向上する必要があるが、トラック密度向上のためには、磁気ヘッドのトラック幅を微細、高精度化する必要がある。二層垂直磁気記録媒体に単磁極ヘッドを用いて垂直磁気記録を行う場合、単磁極ヘッドの磁極から発生する記録磁界の分布は、面内磁気記録用の薄膜インダクティブヘッドの場合と大幅に異なっており、ヘッド記録磁界強度の等高線は、主磁極の中心部を最大強度として同心円状に分布し、等高線の外側ほど膨らんだ分布をする。従って記録される磁化反転形状も、トラック端部よりトラック中心部の磁化反転位置がディスク回転方向側に位置し湾曲してしまう。このような現象は実際に磁気力顕微鏡(MFM:Magnetic Force Microscopy)の観察結果から明らかとなっている。

[0006]

上述の現象は、主磁極となる磁性体が一つのため発生する。磁極ヘッドの主磁極の近傍に磁性体からなるシールドを設けた磁気ヘッドが知られており、例えば、次の特許文献1と非特許文献1~6に記載されている。これら文献に開示されている技術は、磁界勾配の増大に対して鑑みてなされたもので、記録ビットセルの磁化反転形状の湾曲の改善については考慮されていない。また、特許文献2には補助磁極に突出部を設けた構造が記載されているが、この突出部は磁界を吸い込む上記シールドとは異なり、また、主磁極から数ミクロンはなれているため、後述する本発明のような効果は期待できない。

[0007]

【特許文献1】

米国特許第4656546号

【特許文献2】

特開2002-92820号公報

【非特許文献1】

IEEE Transactions on Magnetics. Vol. 34. Nol, pp. 1719-1724 (2002)

【非特許文献2】

IEEE Transactions on Magnetics. Vol. 38. pp. 163-168 (2002) Nol.

【非特許文献3】

電子情報通信学会技術研究報告MR2001-87, pp. 21-26

【非特許文献4】

電子情報通信学会技術研究報告MR2002-65. pp. 1-6

【非特許文献5】

47th Annual Conference on Magnetism Magnetic Materials, アプストラクト番号FA02

【非特許文献6】

47th Annual Conference on Magnetism and Magnetic Materials, アプストラクト番号FA03

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

記録するヘッド磁界の強度や磁界勾配と共に磁界分布、特に媒体に記録されたビットの磁 化反転形状を決定するトレーリング側(ディスク回転方向の下流側)の磁界分布の直線化 も高い記録密度を実現するための重要な要素である。媒体磁化反転形状がトラック方向に 対して湾曲すると、巨大磁気抵抗効果素子(GMR)ヘッドやトンネル磁気抵抗効果型素 子(TMR)ヘッド等で再生する際に磁化反転幅が大きく見えて孤立波の半値幅が増大す ると同時に、記録トラック幅が線記録密度の上昇に伴い狭められるといった問題が生じる 。今後、さらに高い記録密度を達成するためにはさらに磁化反転形状の湾曲改善しなけれ ばならない。

[0009]

本発明は、記録ビットセルの磁化反転形状の湾曲を改善できる垂直磁気記ヘッドとその垂 直磁気記録ヘッドを搭載した磁気ディスク装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明では、主磁極と補助磁極を有する単磁極ヘッドにおいて、主磁極のトレーリング側 に磁性体を配置し、その磁性体に主磁極に向かって突出する凸部を設け、凸部の主磁極に 対向する辺の幅を主磁極のトレーリング側の幅より狭くする。凸部の形状は、例えば矩形 あるいは台形とする。

[0 0 1 1]

本発明者らは、記録磁界を3次元計算機シミュレーションにより計算し、上記形状の記録 40 ヘッド用いると、磁界分布をトラック幅方向に直線的にし、記録ビットセルの磁化反転形 状の湾曲を改善できことを見出した。磁界分布がトラック幅方向に直線的になると、記録 ビットの磁化反転幅を小さくでき、磁化反転形状の湾曲による再生分解能の劣化の程度を 抑制できる。さらに、この記録ヘッドを搭載することにより、従来よりも記録密度の向上 した磁気ディスク装置が得られる。

[0012]

【発明の実施の形態】

以下、図面を参照して本発明の実施の形態を説明する。

図1 (a) は本発明による磁気ディスク装置の構成例を示す概略説明図であり、図1 (b)はその磁気ヘッドスライダー部分の拡大図、図1 (c) は図1 (b) の磁気ヘッド部分 50

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のヘッド浮上面から見た拡大図である。

[0013]

磁気ディスク装置は、矢印17の方向に回転する磁気ディスク11に対して、磁気ヘッド14によって磁化信号の記録再生を行なう。磁気ヘッド14は磁気ヘッドスライダー13に搭載され、磁気ヘッドスライダー13は、ロータリーアクチュエータ15によって回転されるサスペンションアーム12の先端軟磁性に固定されている。磁気ヘッド14は記録ヘッド16と再生ヘッド18からなり、再生ヘッド18は下部シールド8と上部シールド9の間に再生素子7を配置した構成を有する。また、記録ヘッド16は主磁極1、補助磁極3、主磁極のトレーリング側に配置された磁性体(シールド)32を有する。

[0014]

図2は、磁気ヘッド14と垂直磁気記録用磁気ディスク11との関係例を示す概略図である。主磁極1を構成する磁性体のトラック方向の幅はフレアポイント33と呼ばれる位置で絞り込まれている。主磁極1のフレアポイント33から浮上面までの距離34はスロートハイトと呼ばれる。

[0015]

図3は、垂直記録の概略を示す説明図である。記録信号が流れる導体薄膜コイル2は、主磁極1、補助磁極3、記録層19、軟磁性裏打ち層20によって作られる磁気回路と磁気的に結合している。主磁極1から出た磁界は、磁気ディスク(垂直磁気記録媒体)の記録層19、軟磁性裏打ち層20を通り、補助磁極3に入る磁気回路を形成し、記録層19に磁化パターンを記録する。記録層19と軟磁性裏打ち層20の間には中間層が形成されて 20 いる場合もある。再生ヘッドの再生素子7には巨大磁気抵抗効果素子(GMR)やトンネル磁気抵抗効果型素子(TMR)などが用いられる。

[0016]

図4は、本発明による磁気ヘッドの他の構成例を示す図であり、図3に示した磁気ヘッドとは、ディスク回転方向17に対する主磁極1と補助磁極3の位置関係が逆になっている。すなわち、図3に示した磁気ヘッドの記録ヘッドは、補助磁極3が主磁極1に対してディスクの回転方向の上流側(リーディング側)に配置されているが、図4に示した磁気ヘッドの記録ヘッドは、補助磁極3が主磁極1に対してトレーリング側に配置されている。この配置の場合、磁性体32は補助磁極3と接合されていてもよい。これ以外にも、再生ヘッドの上部シールドが記録ヘッドの補助磁極を兼用するような構成も可能である。いず 30れの記録ヘッドでも二層垂直磁気記録媒体への記録原理は同じである。

[0017]

図5は、本発明による記録ヘッドの一例を浮上面からみた模式図である。この記録ヘッドは、主磁極1のトレーリング側に配置された磁性体32を有する。磁性体32は主磁極1に向かって突出する突出部32aを有し、突出部32aは、主磁極1のトレーリング側の辺と平行となる主磁極1に最も近い辺の幅Nwを主磁極1のトレーリング側の辺の幅Twwより小さく設定してある。この磁性体32は補助磁極3と接合されていてもよい。

[0018]

補助磁極3は、図3に示すように主磁極1のリーディング側に配置されていても良いし、図4に示すようにトレーリング側に配置されていても良い。あるいは、主磁極1のリーデ 40ィング側及びトレーリング側の両側に配置されていても良い。図5にはトレーリング側に配置されている例を示した。

[0019]

磁性体32の設置目的は記録磁界を吸い込むことであって補助磁極とは機能が異なり、ヘッド奥行き方向の厚さは薄いことが必要である。そして磁性体32の主磁極と対向する位置にTww>Nwの関係を有する突出部32aを設けると、主磁極中心部分の磁界を主磁極端より強く吸い込むことにより、等磁界線の湾曲が抑えられることを発明者らは発見した。特許文献1と非特許文献1~6に記載されている技術はトラック幅全体にわたって磁界を吸い込むので、等磁界線の湾曲を抑えることはできない。

[0020]

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図6及び図7を用いて、本発明者らが行った3次元磁界計算について説明する。図6(a)は従来構造の凸部分がない磁性体をトレーリング側に配置した単磁極ヘッドが発生する磁界強度の等磁界線を示し、図6(b)は図5に示す構造を有する本発明の単磁極ヘッドが発生する磁界強度の等磁界線を示したものである。磁界強度は、磁気ディスクの記録層の厚さ方向中央部における磁界強度である。

[0021]

主磁極の飽和磁東密度は2.2 [T]、幾何学的幅は160 [nm] とした。トレーリング側に配置された磁性体の飽和磁東密度は1.0 [T] とした。図中の点線は主磁極1及び磁性体32の主磁極1に対向する部分を示している。線間隔は7.96×10 [A/m]である。

[0022]

図6 (a) と図6 (b) の比較から、本発明の単磁極ヘッドでは、トレーリング側の等磁界線の湾曲が従来構造の単磁極ヘッドよりも抑制されていることがわかる。従来構造の凸部分がない磁性体(シールド)を有する単磁極ヘッドの場合、例えば、最大記録磁界強度の半分の強度の等磁界線の主磁極のトレーリング位置からの距離は、トラックエッジで83nm、トラック中心で94nmであり、その差L1は11nmだけ膨らんでいた。一方、本発明の凸部がある磁性体(シールド)を有する単磁極ヘッドは、トラックエッジで89nm、トラック中心で98nmであり、その差L1は9nmと減少し、より直線的な磁界分布となっている。

[0023]

図7 (a)、(b)はそれぞれ図6(a)、(b)の二つのヘッド磁界を用いて、媒体の記録磁化状態を計算したシミュレーション図である。図7 (a)は図6(a)に対応し従来構造の単磁極ヘッドによる記録磁化状態を示し、図7(b)は図6(b)に対応し本発明の単磁極ヘッドによる記録磁化状態を示している。なお、最大磁界強度が等しい条件で比較した。図の白黒のコントラストは、黒がプラス方向に、白がマイナス方向に磁化されていることを表す。

[0024]

本発明の単磁極ヘッドを用いた図7(b)の記録磁化の方が、従来の単磁極ヘッドを用いた図7(a)の記録磁化より磁化反転が鮮明にかけていることがわかる。この時、従来構造の単磁極ヘッドで記録した記録磁化の再生分解能は27.9%であったのに対して、本 30発明のヘッド構造で記録したときの再生分解能は29.6%と改善された。このように本発明によると、再生分解能の向上がはかられ、より高い密度の磁気ディスク装置を実現できる。

[0025]

また、本発明の磁気記録ヘッドは、二層垂直磁気記録媒体のみならず、軟磁性裏打ち層を 有する他の磁気記録媒体に対して適用しても同様の効果を得ることができる。例えば、斜 め異方性媒体に対しても同様の効果を得ることができる。

[0026]

図8は、磁性体の主磁極に対向する側の形状の変形例を示す図である。主磁極のトレーリング側に配置される磁性体の主磁極に向かって突出する突出部の形状は、図5に示したよ 40 うな矩形形状であることは必ずしも必要とされない。例えば、図8 (a) あるいは図8 (b) に示すように、主磁極1のトレーリング側の辺の中心位置における主磁極1と磁性体32の辺との距離GLが、主磁極1のトレーリング側の辺の端の位置における主磁極と磁性体32の辺との距離GL2より小さくなるように、磁性体32から主磁極1に向かう突出部が磁性体32に設けられていれば、上述したのと同様の効果が得られる。

[0027]

また、主磁極1のトレーリング側に配置された磁性体32は記録磁界を吸い込むことが目的であり、ヘッド奥行き方向の厚さは薄いことが必要である。図9は、磁性体の厚さと等磁界線の湾曲の程度の関係を示す図である。図9の横軸は磁性体32の厚さ、縦軸は最大記録磁界強度の半分の強度の等磁界線の主磁極までの距離の、トラック中心とトラックエ 50

ッジにおける距離との差L1である。図9から、磁性体32の厚さが主磁極1の絞り込まれる位置すなわちフレアポイントから浮上面までの距離すなわちスロートハイトと同程度にすると、L1が小さくなることが分かる。したがって、本発明では磁性体32の厚さをスロートハイトより小さくすることが望ましい。

[0028]

磁気ディスク装置において、主磁極1のトレーリング側の辺はトラック方向に必ずしも垂直とは限らず、図10に示すように斜めになる、いわゆるスキュー角 α がつく。主磁極トレーリング側に補助磁極32に接合された磁性体32の凸部32aの主磁極1に対向する側の辺は、スキュー角 α がついたときでも主磁極1のトラック方向幅よりはみ出さないのが望ましい。そのためには、主磁極トレーリング側の辺の幅Tww、磁性体32の凸部32aの主磁極1に対向する辺の幅Nw、及び磁性体32の凸部32aの端から主磁極1までの距離GLEは、スキュー角の最大値 α に対して、次式の関係式を満たすように設定するのが好ましい。このように設定することにより、等磁界線を直線的にできる。

0. $5 \times (Tww - Nw) \leq GLE \times tan \alpha$

[0029]

図11は、主磁極と磁性体との間の距離と等磁界線の湾曲の程度の関係を示した図である。図11の横軸は、主磁極とそのトレーリング側に設置された補助磁極に接合された磁性体との最短距離GLを、主磁極の浮上面から軟磁性裏打ち層までの距離ATSで規格化した値である。図11の縦軸は、最大記録磁界強度の半分の強度の等磁界線の主磁極までの距離の、トラック中心とトラックエッジにおける距離との差L1である。差L1が大きいほど等磁界線が湾曲していることになる。図11から、GLが大きいとL1が大きくなり等磁界線を直線的にする効果が得られず、逆にGLが小さすぎてもL1が大きくなり、等磁界線を直線的にする効果が小さいことがわかる。図から、GL/ATSを0.4以上、1.5以下にすると、L1を10nm以下に抑えることができ、等磁界線を直線的にする効果が高いことが分かる。

[0030]

図12は、本発明の磁気ヘッドの製造方法の一例を示す工程図である。図は、ヘッドの浮 上面方向から見た図である。

最初、図12(a)に示すように、無機絶縁膜101、主磁極となる磁性膜102、ギャップとなる無機絶縁膜103、磁性体(シールド)の凸部となる磁性膜104、ケミカ ³⁰ルメカニカルポリッシュ(CMP)のストッパ105、無機絶縁膜106を順に積層し、さらにリフトオフ方式でレジスト107を図のような形状で形成する。次に、図12(b)に示すように、イオンミリングし、磁性膜102を主磁極の形状に形成する。その後、図12(c)に示すように、無機絶縁膜101′を図のように形成し、図12(d)に示すように、イオンミリングして、主磁極の幅より狭い、磁性体片104を形成する。この磁性体片104が、主磁極トレーリング側に配置された磁性体の凸部となる。

[0031]

次に、図12(e)に示すように無機絶縁膜101′を形成し、図12(f)に示すようにCMPにより平坦化する。その後、主磁極と補助磁極を接合するピラー及び凸部以外の主磁極トレーリング側に配置される磁性体を形成するための溝を形成し、そこに磁性体1 40 04′を形成する。その後、図12(f)の点線で囲まれた部分をミリングにより除去することにより、図12(g)に示すような本発明のヘッド構造が得られる。

[0032]

【発明の効果】

本発明によると、記録ビットセルの磁化反転形状の湾曲を改善できる記録ヘッドが得られる。その記録ヘッドを搭載することにより高記録密度に適した磁気ディスク装置が得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明による磁気ディスク装置の構成例を示す概略図。
- 【図2】磁気ヘッドと磁気ディスクとの関係例を示す概略図。

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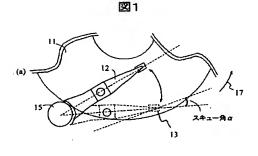
- 【図3】垂直記録の概略図。
- 【図4】磁気ヘッドの構造の他の例を示す概略図。
- 【図5】 本発明による記録ヘッドの一例を示す模式図。
- 【図6】記録磁界の等磁界曲線を示した図。
- 【図7】シミュレーションによる記録磁化状態を示した図。
- 【図8】磁性体の変形例を示す図。
- 【図9】磁性体の厚さと等磁界線の湾曲の程度の関係を示した図。
- 【図10】スキューがついた場合の記録ヘッドの配置を示す図。
- 【図11】主磁極と磁性体との間の距離と等磁界線の湾曲の程度の関係を示した図。
- 【図12】本発明の磁気ヘッドの製造方法の一例を示す工程図。

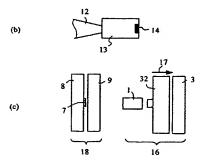
【符号の説明】

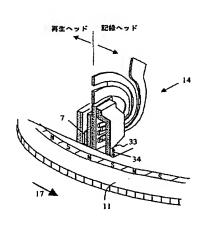
1…主磁極、2…薄膜導体コイル、3…補助磁極、7…再生素子、8…下部シールド、9 …上部シールド、11…磁気ディスク、12…サスペンションアーム、13…磁気ヘッド スライダー、14…磁気ヘッド、15…ロータリーアクチュエータ、16…記録ヘッド、 17…ディスク回転方向、18…再生ヘッド、19…記録層、20…軟磁性裏打ち層、3 2…磁性体、33…フレアポンイント、34…スロートハイト

【図1】

【図2】



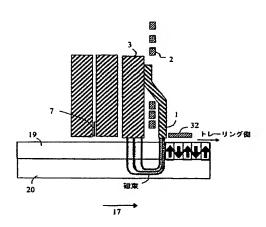




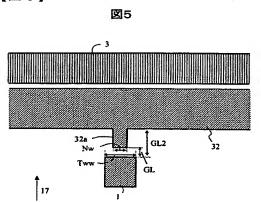
【図3】



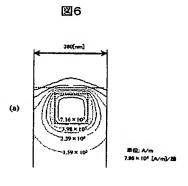
図3

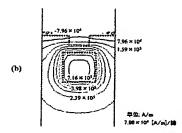


【図5】



【図6】

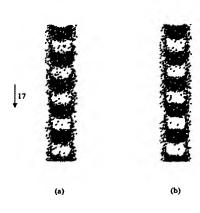


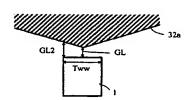


【図7】

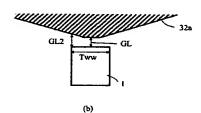
【図8】





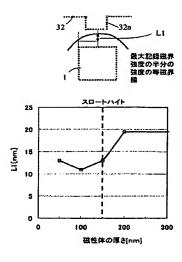


(a)

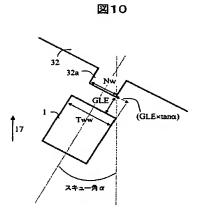


【図9】



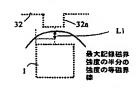


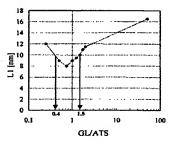
【図10】



【図11】

図11





【図12】

